

Some interesting records of lichens and lichenicolous fungi from The Netherlands VI

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Abstract: Seven species of lichens and lichenicolous fungi are recorded for The Netherlands, mainly from the southern province Noord-Brabant. *Marchandiobasidium aurantiacum*, *Micarea diminuta*, *M. subviridescens*, and *Sclerococcum tephromelarum* are recorded for the first time for the country. More data are provided for the rare *Hypogymnia farinacea*, *Lichenochora coarctatae*, and *Physcia tribacioides*. Notes on morphology, ecology and sometimes on chemistry are given.

Zusammenfassung: Sieben Arten von Flechten und flechtenbewohnenden Pilzen werden nachgewiesen, hauptsächlich aus der südlichen Provinz Noord-Brabant. *Marchandiobasidium aurantiacum*, *Micarea diminuta*, *M. subviridescens* und *Sclerococcum tephromelarum* sind Erstnachweise für die Niederlande. Weitere Daten werden für die seltenen *Hypogymnia farinacea*, *Lichenochora coarctatae* und *Physcia tribacioides* mitgeteilt. Bemerkungen zur Morphologie, Ökologie und manchmal zur Chemie werden beigelegt.

During private lichenological excursions (including lichenicolous fungi) by the author with his wife, throughout The Netherlands, particular in the southern part of the country (province Noord-Brabant), several new and interesting collections were made. Two micro-lichen species, *Micarea diminuta* and *M. subviridescens*, and two lichenicolous fungi, *Marchandiobasidium aurantiacum* and *Sclerococcum tephromelarum*, are new to the country. Some interesting rare macro-lichens have also been found in the province Noord-Brabant such as *Hypogymnia farinacea*, *Physcia tribacioides* and *Rimelia reticulata* (TAYLOR) HALE & A. FLETCHER, of which the former two are mentioned in the list below. *Paranectria oropensis* (CES.) D. HAWKSW. & PIROZ., formerly known only from two localities, two years ago, seems to be a very common species now, especially in the southern part of The Netherlands and is known from a lot of hosts.

More details about the seven new or rare lichens and lichenicolous fungi are given in the annotated list below. Specimens are deposited in the author's private herbarium and some duplicates are in the private herbarium of M. BRAND or J. ETAYO.

Annotated list

Hypogymnia farinacea ZOPF

Previously, this species was known from one locality in The Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, near Bennekom (BRAND & al. 1988), a more than hundred years old record. It is easily mistaken for *H. tubulosa* (SCHAERER) HAVAAS, a species which is often found together with *H. farinacea*. The recent specimens are mostly from \pm horizontal branches of *Quercus robur* L. trees and rarely from *Betula*, in heathlands. Only one record is from *Acer*. Chemically, only physodic acid was detected by TLC.

Localities: Prov. Friesland, Ameland, E of Nes, graveyard, on *Acer*, grid-ref. 2-41-42, 16. 9. 1995, P. V. D. BOOM 17489. Prov. Noord-Brabant, SE of Oirschot, Oirschotse Heide, heathland with scattered *Quercus* trees, on *Quercus*, grid-ref. 51-33-24, 2. 4. 2000, P. V. D. BOOM 24117; - Son, along the road to Eindhoven, on roadside *Quercus*, grid-ref. 51-24-55, 9. 12. 2000, B. & P. V. D. BOOM 25551 (hb V. D. BOOM, hb BRAND); - Eindhoven, northern part of the city, roadside trees, on *Quercus*, grid-ref. 51-35-52, 8. 4. 2001, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 26299; - Heeze, Strabrechtse Heide, on *Quercus*, grid-ref. 51-56-35, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 28253; - NNE of Heeze, Lieropse Heide, *Calluna* heathland with scattered *Betula*, *Pinus* and *Quercus*, on *Betula*, grid-ref. 51-57-23, 29. 3. 2003, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 28323.

Lichenochora coarctatae (B. DE LESD.) HAFELLNER & F. BERGER

A rather small population of this species has been found in a species-poor habitat. It was a cultivated large open place nearby a *Pinus* woodland, at the bank of an artificial fen.

In HAFELLNER & BERGER (2000) this species is discussed and mentioned from the hosts *Trapelia coarctata* (SM.) M. CHOISY, *T. involuta* (TAYLOR) HERTEL and *T. placodioides* COPPINS & P. JAMES. So far it is known from France, Austria and the Canary Islands where it is a rare species. Our specimen is the second record for the country. Apparently it is a rare species because in Belgium or Luxemburg (DIEDERICH & SÉRUSIAUX 2000) as well as Germany (SCHOLZ 2000) it has not been recorded yet. Recently it was recorded as new to British Isles in HITCH (2001).

Locality: Prov. Zuid-Limburg, Berger Heide, exposed slope with stones on soil, on *Trapelia coarctata*, grid-ref. 52-15-14, 2. 3. 2002, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 28312 (hb V. D. BOOM, hb ETAYO)

Marchandiobasidium aurantiacum DIEDERICH & SCHULTHEIS

This species was found in a damp *Salix* woodland. It is easily mistaken for *Marchandiomyces corallinus* (ROBERGE) DIEDERICH & D. HAWKSW., but this latter species has a more pinkish to reddish colour and immersed conidiomata, while *M. aurantiacum* has orange, more or less superficial conidiomata. This species is the teleomorph of *Marchandiomyces aurantiacus* (LASCH) DIEDERICH & ETAYO, which was discovered recently (DIEDERICH & al. 2003). It is very common in southern Luxemburg but is also known from Austria, France, Germany, Spain and Sweden (ETAYO & DIEDERICH 1996). It is new to The Netherlands.

Locality: Prov. Noord-Brabant, SE of Eindhoven, Lieropse Heide, *Salix* woodland, on *Salix*, on *Bacidina arnoldiana* and on *Physcia tenella*, grid-ref. 51-57-24, 24. 10. 2002, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 29893, 29895, 29896.

Additional records: Luxemburg: Gutland, NE of Differdange, Tételbiërg, near Rodange, reserve Prenzebiërg, abandoned old quarry with *Betula* and *Salix* trees, IFBL M7.48, 350 m s. m., 21. 10. 2002, on *Salix*, on *Physcia tenella*, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 29832; - E of Esch-s-Alzette, W of Kayl, Mont. Des Mineurs, monument with old walls and abandoned old quarry, IFBL M8.53, 370 m s. m.,

22. 10. 2002, on *Salix* on *Xanthoria parietina*, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 29874; - - on *Acer*, on *Physcia stellaris*, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 29881.

***Micarea deminuta* COPPINS**

During the spring excursion of the dutch bryological and lichenological working-group in 1993, an extensive population of *M. deminuta* has been found in a rather shaded and dry ditch in a species-poor *Pinus* woodland.

This species has been published under the name *M. osloensis* (TH. FR.) HEDL in V. D. BOOM (1994), just before BRIAN COPPINS has published it as new (COPPINS 1995). In APTRoot & al. (1999) is mentioned that the specimen of *M. osloensis* might be a sterile *Micarea*. However the published record is abundantly fertile but in 1994, *M. deminuta* was not yet described, so the identification was uncertain. It is new to The Netherlands.

Localities: Prov. Noord-Brabant, S of Breda, NE of Chaam, *Pinus* forest, on plant debris in a ditch, grid-ref. 50-25-31, 2. 5. 1993, BRAND 29506 (hb BRAND, hb V. D. BOOM). Prov. Overijssel, W of Ommen, Vilsteren, grid-ref. 22-51-41, in *Molinia-Erica* heathland, 20. 7. 1991, M. BRAND 26317. Prov. Gelderland, SW of Ugchelen, Het Leesten, grid-ref. 33-33-21, 14. 4. 1992, M. BRAND 27078.

***Micarea subviridescens* (NYL.) HEDL.**

This species is easily mistaken for a *Lepraria* species such as *L. incana* (L.) ACH., a species which resembles *M. subviridescens* and which can have the same ecology. The latter belongs to the *M. prasina*-complex and it is different from the related *M. prasina*-strains in several respects such as a leparioid, bluish green thallus, chemistry (prasinic acid) and ecology. In the study area it is known terricolous, on sandy and mineral-rich banks. The Belgian collection is fertile and the Dutch specimen is sterile. According to the specimens in hb BRAND this species is only rarely fertile. *Micarea subviridescens* is a rather rare species, known mainly from bare soil. However recently, in HITCH (2002), the species is recorded for the first time corticolous. So far, outside Great Britain it was only recorded from northern Germany (COPPINS 1983). The common *M. micrococca* (KÖRBER) GAMS ex COPPINS has been found mainly lignicolous and rarely corticolous and is recognized by the ± bright greenish thallus with pale to often whitish, very small apothecia. *Micarea prasina* FR. s. str. has more dark brown apothecia and is known corticolous as well as lignicolous and very rarely from peaty soil. It is new to The Netherlands and Belgium.

Localities: Prov. Noord-Brabant, Leende, Leenderbos, open place in *Pinus* woodland, on soil in a ditch, under *Calluna vulgaris*, grid-ref. 57-15-45, 24. 4. 2000, P. V. D. BOOM 24311 (sterile).

Belgium: Prov. Luxembourg, W of Bouillon, near Poupehan, on NW exposed schistose outcrop, on plant debris and decaying mosses, IFBL L6.11., 240 m s. m., 2. 4. 1999, P. V. D. BOOM 21835 (fertile).

***Physcia tribacioides* NYL.**

This species has been found scarcely on wayside *Populus* trees, in a Xanthorion community in which *Physcia tenella* (SCOP.) DC., *P. adscendens* (FR.) H. OLIVIER and *Xanthoria parietina* (L.) TH. FR. where very abundant. The locality was strongly eutrophicated by ammonia pollution, caused by intensive cattle breeding.

Previously, this species is only mentioned once from the country, province Zeeland (V. HERK 2001). *Physcia tribacioides* is mainly distributed in western Europe, where it is mostly rare. Regarding the countries nearby, it is very rare in southwestern part of Great Britain, and further known from western France (PURVIS & al. 1992) and Rheinland-Pfalz in Germany (SCHOLZ 2000). It is not mentioned from Belgium or Luxembourg (DIEDERICH & SÉRUSIAUX 2000). In Central Europe it must be a rare species; in HAFELLNER & TÜRK (2001) it is not mentioned and in NIMIS (1993) it is only recorded from a few localities. It is not known from northern Europe (SANTESSON 1993).

Locality: Prov. Noord-Brabant, St. Oedenrode, Boschkant, road near farm, grid-ref. 51-14-43, on *Populus*, 18. 5. 2002, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 28817.

Sclerococcum tephromelarum ETAYO & CALATAYUD

This species has been found in a community with *Catillaria nigroisidiata* V. D. BOOM, a recently described species, only known from north eastern Netherlands (V. D. BOOM 2002). *Sclerococcum tephromelarum* is characterized by its relatively small sporodochia and by its thick, fissured conidial wall with irregular excrescences; the conidiogenous cells are brown. Previously, this species was only known from three localities in northern and eastern Spain, from altitudes between 340 and 1460 m s. m. (ETAYO & CALATAYUD 1998). It is new to The Netherlands.

Locality: Prov. Groningen, N of Delfzijl, on seadyke in the sublittoral zone, along the "Eems", grid-ref. 3-57-45, 16. 10. 2000, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 24585; - - 15. 10. 2001, P. & B. V. D. BOOM 28069.

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